

Should Christian Ministry Be Pursued as a Business or a Career?

Sixbert SANGWA • July 11, 2024

The rise of Christian ministry practices emphasizing wealth and prosperity has globally been associated with the commoditization and commodification of Christian ministry. This phenomenon raises a crucial question: should Christian ministry be pursued as a career? Many individuals turn to Christian ministry after struggling for years to secure a stable job or business. Surprisingly, even those who have not read the Bible but possess eloquent speaking skills can quickly become pastors. Some move from church to church in search of recognition and better positions, while others establish their own religious groups solely for financial gain.

In recent years, the line between ministry and economic enterprise has become increasingly blurred. Many modern ministries have adopted practices that emphasize wealth accumulation and material success as signs of God's favor. This development can be seen in the proliferation of prosperity gospel teachings, which assert that financial success and material wealth are divine rewards for faith and positive confession.

While the Bible does encourage Christians to work and make a profit, it also provides a nuanced view of wealth. For instance, in the Parable of the Talents ([Matthew 25:14-30](#)), Jesus approves of profiting by investment. The servants who wisely invest their master's money are rewarded, while the one who buries it is chastised. This parable underscores the importance of wise stewardship and the responsible use of resources. However, the Bible also contains numerous warnings against the love of money and the pursuit of wealth for its own sake. In [1 Timothy 6:10](#), it is stated, "For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil." Jesus himself cautioned against serving both God and money, as seen in [Matthew 6:24](#): "No one can serve two masters. Either you will hate the one and love the other, or you will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve both God and money."

Christian ministry should fundamentally be viewed as a divine calling rather than a career or a means to earn a living. The Apostle Paul is a prime example of this principle. Despite his extensive missionary work and the establishment of numerous churches, Paul made a conscious effort not to become a financial burden on the congregations he served. In [1 Thessalonians 2:9](#), Paul writes, "Surely you remember, brothers and sisters, our toil and hardship; we worked night and day in order not to be a burden to anyone while we preached the gospel of God to you." Paul often supported himself through tent-making ([Acts 18:3](#)), demonstrating that ministry should not be pursued for personal economic gain. Paul's example serves as a profound reminder that the focus of ministry should be on serving others and spreading the Gospel freely. In [1 Corinthians 9:18](#), Paul states, "What then is my reward? Just this: that in preaching the gospel I may offer it free of charge, and so not make full use of my rights as a preacher of the gospel." This underscores the notion that the primary reward of ministry is the spiritual impact it has on others, not financial remuneration.

Jesus' teachings consistently emphasize the importance of spiritual life over material possessions. In [Matthew 6:19-21](#), Jesus advises, "Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moths and vermin destroy, and where thieves break in and steal. But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where moths and vermin do not destroy, and where thieves do not break in and steal. For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also." This passage clearly shows that Jesus' concern was not primarily about this life but about eternal life and spiritual well-being. Additionally, in [John 6:27](#), Jesus instructs, "Do not work for food that spoils, but for food that endures to eternal life, which the Son of Man will give you. For on him God the Father has placed his seal of approval." This further reinforces the idea that the pursuit of spiritual fulfillment should take precedence over material gain.

Another critical aspect to consider is that spiritual gifts, which are given by the Holy Spirit, should never be treated as commodities. These gifts are meant to edify the Church and serve the community, not to be exploited for personal gain. In [1 Peter 4:10](#), it is written, "Each of you should use whatever gift you have received to serve others, as faithful stewards of God's grace in its various forms." This passage emphasizes that spiritual gifts are given for the purpose of service, not profit. The commercialization of spiritual gifts undermines their sacred purpose and can lead to their misuse. It reduces the divine interaction between God and His people to mere transactions, stripping away the spiritual depth and significance of these gifts.

This practice is in stark contrast to the teachings of Jesus and the apostles. Some individuals, often referred to as 'witches' operating under the church umbrella, advocate for the planting of a seed of money to receive prophecy or material promises. This concept turns the spiritual act of giving into a transactional exchange, undermining its true purpose. Scripture explicitly warns against such practices. [Galatians 6:7-8](#) states, "Do not be deceived: God cannot be mocked. A man reaps what he sows. Whoever sows to please their flesh, from the flesh will reap destruction; whoever sows to please the Spirit, from the Spirit will reap eternal life." This passage clearly delineates the consequences of sowing with worldly intentions versus sowing with spiritual intentions. Moreover, [2 Corinthians 9:6-7](#) reminds us, "Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows generously will also reap generously. Each of you should give what you have decided in your heart to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver." This reinforces the principle that giving should come from the heart and be motivated by love, not by the expectation of material gain.

The commercialization of spiritual practices distorts their sacred nature and leads to spiritual harm. The emphasis should always be on sowing in the Spirit to reap eternal life, rather than seeking personal gain through material promises. By adhering to biblical teachings, believers can avoid the pitfalls of these deceptive practices and focus on their spiritual growth and relationship with God.

The contemporary practice of pursuing ministry as a means of economic gain is symptomatic of the commodification and commercialization of religion. This trend has led to several detrimental outcomes:

1. Mismanagement of Finances: Conflicts within churches have multiplied over the past decade, often stemming from the mismanagement of ministry finances. This has led to a proliferation of new churches, many of which are established due to financial disagreements rather than doctrinal differences.

2. Proliferation of Questionable Practices: There is an alarming increase in the number of places of worship in dilapidated and unhygienic conditions. Equally troubling is the behavior of unscrupulous individuals masquerading as religious leaders, exploiting their congregations for personal gain.

3. Erosion of Trust: The commoditization of ministry undermines the trust that congregants place in their religious leaders. When leaders prioritize financial gain over spiritual guidance, it can lead to disillusionment and a weakening of faith among followers.

The question of whether Christian ministry should be pursued for economic gain is not just a theological issue but a moral and ethical one. The Bible calls for the Gospel to be preached freely to all people ([Matthew 10:8](#)). The contemporary trend of treating ministry as an economic enterprise is at odds with this foundational principle. Humanists argue that our current profit-driven society has proven inadequate, and that a radical change in methods, controls, and motives must be instituted. This perspective calls for a re-evaluation of the motives behind ministry practices. It challenges religious leaders to reflect on whether their actions align with the teachings of Christ, who emphasized humility, service, and selflessness.

In conclusion, while the Bible does not oppose profit and wise stewardship, it clearly warns against the love of money and the pursuit of wealth for its own sake. The commoditization of Christian ministry poses significant risks to the integrity and mission of the Church. It is imperative for religious leaders and congregations to critically assess their practices and ensure that the primary focus remains on spiritual growth and the free dissemination of the Gospel. As Jesus emphasized, our concern should not be primarily about this life but about eternal life and spiritual well-being. By adhering to these principles, the Church can maintain its sacred mission and continue to serve as a beacon of spiritual guidance and support.

Related Articles

- [Are There Multiple Paths to Heaven Beyond Jesus?](#)

- [Is Ecumenism Biblical or a Pathway to a One-World Religion?](#)

- [What is the Gift of Salvation in Christianity and How Do I Accept It?](#)

- [Is a Catholic Saved or Should S/He Consider Becoming a Christian?](#)

- [What Does Coming Out of Babylon Mean and Why is it Critical Now?](#)

- [What Is the Mark of the Beast and How Do I Know If I Have It or Not?](#)

- [What is the Difference between Being Religious and Being a Christian?](#)

Further Resources

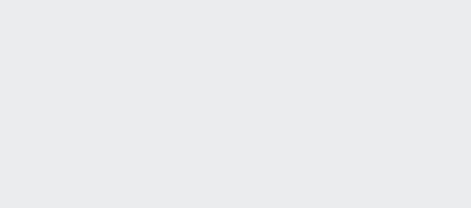
- Explore Online Ministry Opportunities at [Open Christian Ministries \(USA\)](#)

- Explore Christian Business Services at the [Center for Faith and Work \(Rwanda\)](#)

- Pursue an Affordable Online Christian Degree at [Open Christian University \(USA\)](#)

- Kindly Share Your Question for Consideration in Future Articles. [Click Here to Submit](#)

- Ask a Question or Utilize Our Trained AI Bot to Craft Your Evangelical Article - [Begin Here](#)



[← Back to blog](#)

Comments (0)

[Post Comment](#)